

Poetry.

GRATITUDE.

If there be one bright spot on earth,
(Dark as it is and rude),
It is where kindness brings to birth
The infant Gratitude;
It springs, as smiles the summer morn,
Within the human breast;
It scatters beauty o'er the thorn,
And lulls the heart to rest.
It smiles upon the mountain head,
It brightens o'er the sea,
And thoughts long numbered with the dead,
Burst forth in ecstasy;
The friends who once to us have been
The cheerers of the heart,
Again arise—again are seen—
And in our lot take part.
Can we forget them?—we forget
The days when childhood flew,
When every joy with tears was wet,
And joys were ever new?
No! no! we may forget the day
When life was young and rude,
But ne'er forget the first display
Of early gratitude.

Miscellaneous.

A SURE CHARGE.

The following extracted by the Boston Transcript from one of its Southern papers, is quite an apposite hint to "examine your bills."

A merchant of Mississippi, during a day's business in which he had been crowded with customers, sold a saddle of the value of forty dollars, but had neglected to make the charge. Next day he missed the saddle and recollected the fact of the sale, but not the individual who had bought it. After racking his memory for some time to no purpose, he directed his clerk Jim to turn to his ledger alphabet and read off the W's then the S's, the B's, the C's, and other letters in succession, all to no purpose.

Tired out with the mental exercise, and as the readiest way of settling the difficulty, "Jim," said he, "charge the saddle to every one of the customers." This was accordingly done. When the planters had got their cotton in, and settling time came round, the bills were presented, and if occasionally one man more prudent than his neighbors, went through the drudgery of examining a long list of sundries got by different members of the family, he might possibly discover a saddle which they had not got, or one more than they had got, and objecting to the item, it would be struck out of course, alleging there was some mistake. When all the accounts had been settled up, "Well, Jim," said the storekeeper, "how many customers paid you for that saddle?" Jim examined and reported thirty-one. "Little enough," exclaimed his employer, "for the trouble we have had to find out who got it."

Female Dress.—Maria Perkins was arrested in St. Louis, on the 7th ult., dressed in men's apparel. She stated that she was led to the impropriety by disgust of the present style of female dress, and astonished the Court with an inventory of the number of skirts, &c., &c., which a fashionable woman of the present day is obliged to wear all at once, in order to show that she sticks out enough. Agreeably to her statement, a lady's dress is not considered complete until she has stowed about her in various directions, and for different purposes, no less than twenty-seven articles of clothing!

A Young Spartan.—When the son of the gallant Hooe, who lost his arm in one of the engagements, a lad twelve years of age, was told of the serious wound his father had received, his eyes filled with tears and after a few moments silence he anxiously inquired if his father would have to leave the army on that account; the answer given to him was, not unless it should be his father's wish. "I know he will not desire it," was the instant reply, "for when his wounded arm is healed, he can put his sword on the other side, and draw it with his left hand."

Miseries of Indolence.—None so little enjoy life, and are such burdens to themselves, as those who have nothing to do. The active only have the true relish of life. He who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. Recreation is only valuable as it unburdens us. The idle know nothing of it. It is exertion that renders rest delightful, and sleep sweet and undisturbed. The happiness of life depends on the regular prosecution of some laudable purpose, or calling which engages, helps and enlivens all our powers, and those in active usefulness, retire to enjoy themselves. The idle are a burden to themselves.

The Alexandria Gazette, noticing the election of Alexander McDuffie to be chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was made by the votes of thirty-four yeas, says:

"All or None."—The 54-40 men in the Senate put Mr. ALEXAN at the head of the Committee on Foreign Relations, because he was for all of Oregon. They have now voted for Mr. McDUFFIE for the same station, because he wants none of it, and says he would not give a decent farm for the whole territory. They declared themselves for "all or none," and verily, they are more consistent than we thought them.

The Question Settled.—A practical illustration of one of Mr. Calhoun's great principles was beautifully developed yesterday morning, at the corner of Third and Walnut streets, in a short, yet we are happy to say, not sanguinary, conflict between a wood-cart and a furniture wagon, the former driven by one of the Hon. Mr. Giddings' constituents, a colored "gumman," the other by a genuine Palander.

Immediately upon the collision of the two vehicles, he of Erin incontinently splintered the tail-board over the head of his grinning foe, which quickly aroused that gentleman from his state of "masterly inactivity," and preparations were made for a regular set-to. A gentleman interfered, when the following dialogue occurred:

"Now you see dat de law on my side, and I go right into your vitals—you struck first: you know you did, for dar your old tail board cracked on my cocnut."

"Stop a moment," said a bystander, "before you go ahead, this is the law.—'Hostilities exist but no war.' Before you go into his vitals you must 'declare war.' To be sure he has cracked you over the cranium, but that is nothing but a mere act of hostility which he of the tail-board may disavow. You cannot strike till you have formally declared war." "Is dat de law," said darkie, slowly getting into his cart, "den look here, de next time I goes right into the war-costemporaneously vid de horseilities."—*Pennsylvanian.*

When Col. Crockett first went to Washington, he called on the President, who, as was usual in those days, asked him to take something to drink. While afterwards speaking of his visit with a friend, he remarked that the President was the only real gentleman he had seen out of Old Kentucky—"for," said he, gravely, "when he asked me to drink, he had the manners to turn his back when I poured out the licker!"

A physician once observed to Fontenelle, that coffee kills by a slow poison. "Yes, very slow indeed," answered the philosopher, smiling; "for I have taken it every day for these fourscore years past, and am alive still."

"I wish the ladies had the privilege of voting," said a politician the other day.

"Why," said a bystander, "do you think your party would gain strength thereby?"

"Not particularly that," was the reply, "but it would be so interesting to electioneer then."

An Atheist.—A person endeavoring to prove to Dr. Johnson, that an atheist may be a man of good moral character: "Sir," said the Doctor, "when a man rejects his alliance to his Creator, what has he to restrain him from the perpetration of crimes? If an atheist was to drink tea with me, I should look very carefully after my spoons."

An Angel at the Death Bed.—Speaking of the death of the Hon. R. P. Herrick, M. C., from Russelsburg, New York, the correspondent of the Tribune says, "There were none of the members of his family present but a daughter, aged about 15, who watched over his dying bed and ministered to his comforts with the fortitude and feeling of a woman." She hung over him continually, taking neither rest nor sustenance from the time that his life was supposed in danger. She was pulled away from witnessing his last struggle with the King of Terrors. She begged to be permitted to see him again. Her request was granted, but his voice was silent, his eyes were closed forever. "What a situation was that of this poor girl! Alone with her dead parent, hundreds of miles from home or kindred! But 'God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb,' and she doubtless found many sincerely sympathizing friends."

A Coincidence.—The Frankfort Commonwealth remarks that, on the very day, the 9th of May, when Mr. Sevier in the Senate, and others out of it, anticipating some disaster to Gen. Taylor, were forestalling the defence of the Administration, by blaming him for not augmenting his forces by requisitions upon the Governors of the adjoining States,—"on that very day," says the Commonwealth, "while Mr. Crittenden was battering down the heartless insinuations and imputations against a brave soldier, the noble hero was charging with the bayonet and the sword against the enemies of his country, pressing the fire of his flying artillery into their ranks, silencing their batteries, and cutting to pieces and routing their armies."

A Healthy City.—In Bangor, Me., a city containing more than ten thousand inhabitants, but one death occurred during the two weeks previous to the 13th ultimo.

A man without principles is like a ship without a compass.

HORRIBLE.

On Monday evening last, a child of about 5 or 6 years old—the daughter of Mr. Matice, near Dickenson's Landing—met its death in the following most singular and remarkable manner. Having followed the servant girl, (who was milking the cows,) she seized one of the cows by the tail, and began amusing herself by separating the hair which was knotted or entangled towards the tip. The servant girl, who had repeatedly warned her to desist—went in with the milk, leaving the child thus occupied, and on looking out immediately afterward, perceived the cow galloping round the barn yard, and dragging the child after her with fearful speed. She ran to the rescue and seized by the feet the child—whose neck was grasped in a noose formed of the hairs in the cow's tail—and began to drag with all her might, but could neither liberate the child nor stop the cow—which still kept running about with unabated speed and dashing the child against every interposing obstacle. After the lapse of some time a boy—alarmed by the cries of the servant girl—arrived and stopped the brute, when the child was released, but without life. The poor little thing had been strangled to death, as well as horribly mangled. It is conjectured that out of mere playfulness she put her head through the aperture formed by separating the hairs in the cow's tail—which being entangled at the point, offered resistance—and that the cow got frightened, and started off in the manner above described.—*Cornwall (Canada) Observer.*

Singular Accidents from Lightning.—The Rochester Daily Advertiser says that during the thunder storm on Friday, the lightning struck an ox at Penfield or Webster, and knocked off his horn. In the same neighborhood it struck a house and injured a child, causing a loaded gun to go off and setting fire to the house. The fire, however, was very soon extinguished, without much damage.

Licenses in New York.—The New York Courier states the fact that over thirty thousand dollars are received by that city for licenses to sell liquors, at \$10 each, making the number of licensed sellers over three thousand, to say nothing of the numerous places where it is sold without license.

It appears that the present Postage Law has produced a much larger aggregate than was estimated by the Postmaster General; and it is evident now that, in a few years, the revenue will exceed the outlay of the Department by a large amount. The Washington correspondent of the New York True Sun says that those who have the best means of knowing are confident that no increase of the present rates of postage can receive the sanction of Congress at this session.

We learn from the Washington Union that the Mexican Gen. VERA, now a prisoner of war at New Orleans, has asked permission of the government, through Gen. Gaines, to leave New Orleans and visit different parts of the United States. The Union intimates that his wish will be acceded to without difficulty.

The Flying Artillery.—A gentleman attached to the Navy, informs us that when travelling to Washington some time since, a company of the Flying Artillery were on board the cars—cannon, horses and all. On arriving at the depot in Washington, the corps immediately formed and started off at full run. With astonishing suddenness they halted, dismounted, separated their cannon from the carriages, replaced them, mounted, and started off again. The whole of these manœuvres only consumed *nine minutes and a half*. Their performances in an engagement are of the most ingenious character. At a certain signal, after firing they instantly drop; while the enemy, supposing them disabled, venture too near, and in an instant are completely surprised and are shot down before they can collect themselves. The arms made use of by this unrivalled corps, are sword, pistol and cannon; of which they have proved themselves the most skillful masters.

Yankee Philosophy.—If you wish to be happy, keep busy. Idleness is harder work than ploughing, a good deal. There is more fun in sweating an hour than there is in yawning a century. Few people, however, will believe this, yet it is as true as Genesis. Indolence is not easy—neither is wealth happiness. Life's cares are comforts, and he that has none must be wretched.

Thinks he won't Enlist.—The editor of the Weekly Messenger, published at Exeter, N. H., says that ever since the Proclamation of Gov. Steele, his mind has been exceedingly harassed with the question, whether or not he should enlist. He had dreamed of honor and glory, but looking upon his wife and little ones, he concluded to "remain home and print newspapers." A wise resolution.

SPEECH OF HON. MOSES MCLEAN, OF PA. ON THE TARIFF.

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, JUNE 18, 1846.

The House being in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill reducing the duty on imports, and for other purposes—Mr. MCLEAN addressed the Committee as follows:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: It is not without embarrassment that I rise to address the committee on this occasion. Since I have had the honor of a seat in this Hall, I have chosen rather to be a listener than to take up the time of the House or the committee in any remarks of my own. But looking to the importance of the subject now under discussion—to the character of the bill upon the table—to the position occupied on this question by the State which I have in part the honor to represent—and as it is probable, in my action upon this question, that I may be compelled to differ from a portion of that party with which it is my pleasure to act, it is proper that I should ask the indulgence of the committee whilst I submit a few remarks at this time.

A few days ago (continued Mr. MC.) I presented to this House a series of resolutions from the Legislature of Pennsylvania, on the subject of the tariff of 1842. They are very short. I will ask the Clerk to read them.

The preamble and resolutions were read as follows:

Resolutions relative to the tariff. Whereas the tariff of one thousand eight hundred and forty-two produces no more than sufficient revenue to defray the necessary expenses of the General Government, and affords only an adequate incidental protection to American industry and American manufactures against foreign competition and foreign policy, and a consequent encouragement to commercial enterprise, to agricultural pursuits, and to the development of our own natural resources:

And whereas it is believed the people of Pennsylvania are opposed to any alteration in the existing tariff, until further experience has shown that a modification is required to secure a continuance of such protection, and to promote the general welfare: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and they are hereby requested to oppose all attempts to alter or modify the tariff act of the thirtieth of August, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

Mr. MC. continued. Now, Mr. Chairman, I propose to submit a few remarks, based upon these resolutions, with reference to the bill upon your table. I will not discuss the point here as to the right of the Legislature of a State to instruct or request its Representatives on this floor in relation to their action on any particular question. I am a Democrat. I hold to the right of instruction from my people, and I will permit no man, nor any body of men, to stand between me and the people I represent. I hold that the representative is the mere agent, the servant, if you choose, of his constituents. He is the mirror through which their wishes and their desires should be reflected in these halls.

But these resolutions and requests, coming from the Legislature of my native State—from the Democratic Legislature of both Houses, signed and approved by a Democratic Governor—and being, as I believe these resolutions are, in strict accordance with the wishes of the people whom I have the honor more immediately to represent, I feel bound, in my action here, to pay the strictest regard to them.

It has been said that the tariff of 1842 was a temporary measure, and the course of our distinguished Secretary of State, our late Democratic Senator, and his action and vote on that bill have been referred to. Sir, that gentleman needs no eulogy from me. His motives and patriotism have never been questioned at home or abroad. I admit that the tariff of 1842 may have been considered as a temporary measure by those who enacted it; but I ask, is this the time to repeal it? Is this the time, situated as our country is, to act calmly and deliberately on this question? I came here untrammelled, unpledged, untrammelled, in relation to my course upon it. I am willing to admit that there are some imperfections in the bill of 1842. There is no system of human legislation that is perfect. It cannot be expected that in a bill containing so many items, every thing should be perfect, or that they could be so adapted as to equalize the duties on imports over the whole extent of our country. But we are now in the seventh month of the session. We are at war. Our country is in a state of excitement. I ask whether this is the time to revise our tariff, and to enact a system of duties that shall be permanent? Our country, its manufacturing interests, the prosperity of its institutions—all require that when we again enact such a system, it shall be a permanent one, that our people may know upon what they have to depend; and I contend, for the reasons stated, that the time is now unfavorable to the accomplishment of such an object. Those of us who are farmers, feel that to remain here live and six hours a day, in this close and heated atmosphere, is like better than imprisonment. The country

is becoming impatient. Let us vote upon the existing war, and let us adjourn. Let us go home to our constituents. Let us consult with them as to what our action should be, and what kind of a peace-tariff it is proper to adopt. Is this the time, in a state of war, when levies of men are making on the different States, to act calmly and deliberately on this great question? I judge not. I judge that, whatever the views of the people may be on the question of the tariff of 1842, they will sustain us in adjourning, and holding the subject over for future consideration. In expressing these views, I believe that I am speaking in accordance with the views of a majority of the people of Pennsylvania. I do not rise here to eulogize my native State. She needs no eulogy; and if she did, there are others of my colleagues more competent to the task than I profess to be. We ask you to look at her not only as she is, but as she has been, great and glorious. Her past history is written in the records of your country. The part she bore in the wars of the Revolution, the part she bore in the late war, is matter of history. And let me say, with regard to the war in which we are now engaged, that she will not be backward in obeying her country's call. In my own district, meetings have been held without distinction of party. Whigs and Democrats have vied with each other in their endeavors to come to the support of the Executive in carrying on this war, and bringing it to a speedy and glorious termination.

Pennsylvania, although she was the first to abolish an institution which has been an unfortunate one for our country, does not participate in the feelings of those who look at this war, and at the measure out of which it has grown, through the distorting medium of abolition prejudices. She feels that, although it has been termed a southern measure, it also deserves to be classed among the great national measures which should override all local and narrow sectional considerations. As I have said, she was the first to abolish the institution of slavery. As early as the year 1780, she prepared to relieve herself from this evil. I beg to say here, not having until now had an opportunity of doing so, that in giving my vote early in the session in favor of the rule prohibiting the presentation of abolition petitions, and the consequent agitation of the subject to the neglect of the important business of the country, I did nothing inconsistent with the early action of Pennsylvania on the subject of slavery, of which she may be so justly proud.

There was a time when, strange as it may appear, the term *abolition* was an honorable term. It applied to a repeal of that which we had a right to repeal. It referred to the action of our own State, and of those States that abolished that institution. I was not warm in my seat in this House, when, for the vote I have alluded to, the first vote I ever gave in my representative capacity, I was attacked by four Whig papers in my district. It was, as I have said, my first vote, and I confess that, differing as I did with most of my colleagues, I felt some hesitation concerning it. But when I found that four Whig papers assailed me for it, I felt satisfied that I had done right, and that their attack was a good enough endorsement of my course. This is the first opportunity I have ever had of making any allusion to that matter.

Pennsylvania has been always democratic. She has never wavered in her course.

A voice: "How was it in 1840?"

Mr. MCLEAN. It is true that in 1840 she did cast her vote for the Whig candidate; not, indeed by a majority, but by less than a majority. Her vote for General Harrison was a plurality vote only. She has always sustained a democratic Executive of our country. Her institutions are democratic. And I beg gentlemen here not to drive her too close to the wall; I beg them to estimate properly the position in which her Representatives on this floor are placed. I am glad that in the vote I gave the other day against taking up this bill, I was sustained by nearly all my colleagues. And feeling thus sustained, and believing that I shall be sustained by my own people, the remarks I now propose to make shall be directed to the propriety of delay in action on this bill.

Since I came here, I have, with whatever little ability I possessed, sustained the Administration. I have cast my vote for large expenditures called for by the exigencies of the country—expenditures which I would have been loth to vote for in any other contingency than that of war. I represent an intelligent, liberal, and at the same time, thrifty and frugal people, who like to see where their money goes, but who, in time of war, when the character and honor of the country are at stake, will not hesitate to vote liberal supplies of men and money to carry on the war.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to raise the question whether a tariff for protection is such a one as the interests of the country, or the progressive character of our institutions and the new light which is every year cast upon us, will justify, or

not. It is sufficient for me to know that the tariff of 1842 works well. The gentleman who preceded me [Mr. S. Jones] says that we should judge the tree by its fruits. I am willing to take him at his word. I can only speak with reference to that portion of the country with which I am more immediately acquainted.—And what do I see there? Every where around me, in whatsoever direction I may travel, I see the evidences of a prosperous, happy, and cheerful people. Go where I will, I hear the hum of busy industry. I see the evidences of improvement—of prosperity, I was going to say—almost unexampled in the history of our country. The farmer has a good price for his produce. During the last season he has had abundance to spare. The wages of labor are fair. The currency is as good as ever it was; it has never in my recollection been better. The system works well. The tree bears fruit; the fruit is good; and as the gentleman from Georgia says, by its fruit the tree should be judged.

The system of imposing duties on imports is intricate and complex. It has engaged the attention of all our wisest statesmen since the adoption of the Constitution. And will you rashly make a change in the face of the prosperity of the country? Will you pull down a system which is working so well? I trust not. I trust that at this late period of the session, in the midst of the excitement that prevails, you will not force this House to adopt a measure which the people expect to be permanent. I have said that I will not raise the question whether it is proper to make such a tariff as will foster and protect American industry. But I trust that the day has not come when a Democrat who raises his voice here in favor of free discussion must be cried down. I think many good reasons may be adduced in favor of a system which imposes reasonable duties for the encouragement of domestic industry. One, for instance, is to be found in a cause which will always exist; and that is, a reasonable apprehension of war. No nation should ever be unprepared for that calamity. Every nation ought to encourage its own industry, that in the event of war, if there are any articles entering into the consumption of the people which are necessary for their subsistence and their comfort, it should not be deprived of these articles, but should look to its own resources for a supply of them. I refer the committee to the action of the first Congress on this subject. The preamble to the second act passed by the first Congress which assembled under the Constitution of the United States, declared its object to be "the encouragement of manufactures and the raising of revenue."

In his message to Congress in 1796, General Washington says:

"Congress have repeatedly, and not without success, directed their attention to the encouragement of manufactures. The object is of too much consequence not to insure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."

Mr. Jefferson, in his message of November, 1808, says:

"The situation into which we have been thus forced, has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to internal manufactures and improvements. The extent of this conversion is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishments formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper material and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of protecting duties, and prohibitions, become permanent."

In 1816, Mr. Jefferson addressed a letter to Benjamin Austin, of Massachusetts, in which he re-affirms in the fullest manner his opinion in favor of the policy of protecting American manufactures, or of what he calls the "American system." In that letter he says, the "Federal merchants of Massachusetts" are opposed to that system.

Mr. Madison said, in his message of February, 1815:

"There is no subject which can enter with greater force into the deliberations of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the United States, during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth I anxiously recommend, therefore, to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress."

In his inaugural message in March, 1817, President Monroe said:

"Our manufactures will likewise require the systematic and fostering care of the Government."

In 1821, General Jackson, in a letter addressed to Dr. Coleman, of North Carolina, on the subject of the tariff, says:

"I will ask, what is the real situation of our agriculturists? Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus product? Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. Does not this clearly prove, where there is no market either at home or abroad, that there is too much labor employed in agriculture, and that the channels for labor should be multiplied? Common sense points out at once the remedy. Draw from agriculture this superabundant labor, employ it in mechanical and manufacturing, thereby creating a home market for your breadstuffs, and distributing labor to the most profitable account, and benefits to the country will result. Take from agriculture the United States, six hundred thousand men, women, and children, and you will at once give a home market for more breadstuffs than Europe can consume. In short, then, we need a policy of liberalizing our manufactures."



ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, July 6, 1846.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

JAMES M. POWER,
OF MERCER COUNTY.

A considerable portion of our paper to-day is taken up with the speech of Mr. McCLEARY on the Tariff. While the general principles are highly correct, and such as we are glad to find entertained by our Representative—there are some expressions used, in regard to the Whigs and the Whig press, &c. which, we think, it would have been more dignified to have omitted.

Another Flood.

We learn that the streams in several parts of the County were swollen to an unusual height on Tuesday evening last, by the continued heavy rain of that day; and nearly as much damage done to fencing, &c. as at the May floods. We observe that a rail road bridge was carried off between Baltimore and Washington by the flood in the Patuxent, on Tuesday.

Laying of the Corner Stone.

We learn from the "Star," that Gov. SUTHERLAND, of Philadelphia, Prof. HALLAM, of Columbia, and Rev. CORBETT, of Hagerstown, are to be present and assist in the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone of the new building for the use of the Linnean Association of Pennsylvania College, in this place, on the 23d inst.

College of St. James.

This institution is located within a few miles of Hagerstown, Md., and is under the particular charge of Bishop Whittingham, of the Episcopal church. It has been in operation nearly four years; and from a catalogue of students, &c. lately received by us, we learn that it is in a very flourishing condition, numbering at present upwards of 70 students. In the list of Faculty and Instructors, we observe the names of ROBERT G. H. CLARKSON, Instructor in the Latin and Greek Languages and History, and JOSEPH P. CLARKSON, Instructor in Geography and Arithmetic—both sons of Col. M. C. Clarkson, of Gettysburg.

Hon. James Buchanan.

On Tuesday last, the Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN resigned his situation as Secretary of State, and on the same day was nominated by the President to the Senate as one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the U. States, in the room of Judge Baldwin, deceased.

Major Generals.

The President of the U. States nominated to the Senate General TAYLOR to be a Major General in the Army, under the late act of Congress, and Col. BURRICK, of Kentucky, to be a Major General of Volunteers, under the same act. The nominations were promptly confirmed by the Senate. Colonels KEARNEY and TWIGGS, were also confirmed as Brigadier Generals. Gen. Patterson, of Pa., Pillow, of Tennessee, Shields, of Tenn., Thomas Marshall (not T. F.) of Kentucky, Lane, of Ind., Quitman, of Miss., and Hamer, of Ohio, were nominated as Generals of Volunteers, and have all been confirmed by the Senate.

A Renegade Pennsylvanian.

Mr. WILSON, of Pa. made a speech in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, in opposition to the Tariff of 1842—and is the only member occupying this position in the whole Pennsylvania delegation.

Bank at Carlisle.

Notice is given in the Carlisle papers, by T. C. Miller and 14 other gentlemen, of their intention to apply to the next Legislature, for the charter of a Bank to be called "The Cumberland Valley Bank of Pennsylvania," to be located at Carlisle.

The effects of the lamented Maj. Ringgold arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday night last, in the brig Architect. The saddle and saddle cloth exhibit the effect of the ball, as they are torn and splintered, and perfectly saturated with blood. The holsters are also torn by the shot. All parts of his dress are unimpaired, except the pantaloons and boots. The latter had to be cut from off the feet. His sword is also among the effects. There is a great curiosity to see these relics of the brave deceased.

Columbian Magazine.

The July number has been received—and is a highly interesting number. The contents are entirely original. The embellishments are "The Bride Prayer"—Gen. Warren talking to his wife and child on the eve of the battle of Bunker Hill—and "The Paris Fashions." The contents are original, from the pens of favorite writers.

Graham's Magazine.

For July, has also been received, executed in its usual elegant style. It is embellished by a beautiful mezzotint, "Fossil Fidelity"—a fine engraving of Benjamin West—and the "Fashions." The contents are original, from the pens of favorite writers.

Godley's Lady's Book.

We have received the July number of this beautiful periodical. Its embellishments are "The Dedication"—The First Fleet—The Fashions—Chemistries, Caps, Needle Work, and Models. This number has many been called for beauty and interest.

The New York Commercial Advertiser is now at Washington, under the name of the "M. C. Lewis and Co. Advertising Establishment." They are engaged in various times.

Trouble in the Camp.

Mr. Brinkhoff, of Ohio, made a speech on the Tariff in the House, on Tuesday, which occasioned a good deal of fluttering among the Free Trade men, and particularly the Government Official, who is endeavoring to drag the "party" into a repeal of what he calls "the oppressive and tyrannical tariff." Mr. B's speech was of a party character, and against the Southern wing of the Democracy—who, he said, got all the offices, while the West had been excluded from its share. He said he spoke for the Democratic portion of the Ohio Delegation—that they would do much for the sake of harmony, but they would not vote for the bill of the Committee of Ways and Means, to reduce the duties, the "Union" to the contrary notwithstanding. They had been treated badly as regarded getting offices—and they were not ready to help the hand that smote them, nor favor upon the foot that spurned them. Neither the Administration nor the organ of the Administration should drive them into a support of men or measures which they thought wrong. If they could not have a share of the honors of Government, they would have a share of the comforts of life. They would not vote for Mr. Polk's proposition to tax TEA and COFFEE! He was followed by Mr. YANCY, who was for reading him and all the other malecontents "out of the party;" and the next day Mr. Wiers of Ind. made a speech to whip in the partisans of the Administration who were not willing to give up to party what was meant for mankind.

There certainly appears to be "trouble in the camp"; and Father Ritchie may find some difficulty in quieting it.

Late to the Army.

An arrival at New Orleans brings dates from the Army until the 20th ult.

The detachment of Col. Wilson had taken possession of the town of Reynosa, without opposition. This town is between 30 and 70 miles above Matamoros, and its population about 1000. It was almost entirely abandoned by the inhabitants.

Gen. Taylor, with his characteristic promptitude, skill and caution, is proceeding to take military possession of the various Mexican towns on the banks, or in the vicinity of the Rio Grande. Matamoros, Barita, and now Reynosa are ours; Camargo and Monterey will certainly follow in the same train.

It is said that Generals Arista and Ampudia have been ordered to the City of Mexico, to explain the causes of the misfortunes which have befallen their army. They have both gone on.—They were accused of betraying the army.

Soldiers from the Rio Grande.

On Tuesday last, about 20 officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, who were in the battles of the 8th and 9th of May, in Texas, passed through Harrisburg, on the Canal, on their way east. Some were wounded and on furloughs, and some were going to recruiting stations. Some of them had their families with them. They all appeared as if they had seen hard service. They had with them trophies taken from the Mexicans, such as copper balls, lances, guns, &c.

Among the passengers on board the steamer Day, arrived at New Orleans on the 23d ult. from the Army, were Lieut. Col. Payne, on his way to Washington with Mexican trophies, Majors Ervin and Fowler, Captains Smith, Stockton and Page, and Lieut. Sturges—all of the army.

From Vera Cruz.

Dates to the 16th ult. have been received at New Orleans. No accounts had yet reached there of the departure of Paredes to take command of the army. Indeed, the whole country was so torn by faction that it seemed doubtful whether any concentrated effort could be made against the invaders. The party of Santa Anna musters strong in a great many of the Departments, and Vera Cruz itself exhibits many signs of discontent with the existing government.

A revolution broke out in the important Department of Jalisco, on the 20th of May, and the Government troops were overpowered, and the revolution successful. Gen. Santa Anna was proclaimed in the Department.

Independence of Yucatan.

The Legislature of the Province of Yucatan has declared its independence of, and disavowed from, the Republic of Mexico, and has proclaimed its neutrality in the present war between the U. States and Mexico.

Distressing Shipwreck.

On Saturday week, the brig Antelope, with 20 passengers, men, women and children, struck on a ledge of rocks, at Martha's Vineyard, and immediately sunk. The boats of a vessel which was near, succeeded in saving part of the passengers; but, unfortunately to relate, THIRTY not a water grave. They were all foreigners, mostly Scotch, and were on their way to Pennsylvania. The survivors were brought to Newport (R. I.) where the Old Fishes and other humane citizens made liberal contributions for their relief. The bodies in the drowned were recently interred by the authorities at Newport. Among the lost was a mother and her six children! One mother, who was rescued, lost her four children!

General Gaines Court Martialed.—The Washington correspondent of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser says, the President has ordered Gen. Gaines to be tried by court martial, on charges growing out of his recent movement at the South in calling into service volunteers to prosecute the war against Mexico, and that he is now under arrest awaiting the organization and convening of the court.

Saga at the Niagara Salvo.—On Monday, the 23d of June, a new salvo, much as to whiten the ground on the Alleghenies to the north west of the borough of Huntington.



The Blow Struck!

The Tariff of 1842 Destroyed by Mr. Polk and his "Organ!"

MR. MCKAY'S FREE TRADE BILL PASSED, 114 to 95!

It is with pain we inform our readers, that the glorious Whig Tariff of 1842, which brought back such prosperity to our country, and relieved the Treasury and the people from their embarrassments, has been struck down by the forces of the Administration, under the party dragooning of the Government "organ"; and Mr. McKay's FREE TRADE BILL adopted. The vote was taken on Friday; and the result was—for the Free Trade Bill 114; against it, 95. But one Pennsylvanian, we believe, (Mr. Wilson) voted for the bill. TEA and COFFEE were struck out of the bill. This brought back Mr. Brinkhoff, and the Ohio delegation, to their party's banner; making 20 per cent. duty on salt, fixed the New York members; and removing the fishing bounds saved the vote of the Maine delegation. So the bill was passed.

It has now to pass the ordeal of the Senate. It is said there will be a tie there; and that the result will depend on the vote of the Vice President. (Mr. Dallas.) We have but little hope, however, that the Tariff will be saved.

The Secretary of the Treasury, Postmaster General, and Editor of the "Union," were in the House of Representatives when Mr. McKay's Free Trade Bill passed, and no doubt contributed to the result, by over-awing the timid.

When the Bill was passed, the House adjourned to Monday, amidst great confusion—the Free-Trade men in the House and Galleries sending up a shout at what had been done—which was responded to with hisses by the Friends of Protection.

What does poor humbugged Pennsylvania say now, as to Mr. Polk's Tariff principles? It will hardly be contended that he is "a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay." It is unfortunately, however, now too late to remedy the evil—the deed is done.

A bill retroceding the City of Alexandria (part of the District of Columbia) to Virginia, has passed both Houses of Congress.

The amount of stock taken at Philadelphia for the Central Railroad, is but \$850,000 as yet. They will hardly be able to secure letters patent from the Governor.

The flood of last Tuesday night, has been very general throughout Western Maryland; and the loss has been very great. At Cumberland it was one of the most devastating freshets ever known in that region. The destruction along the Monocacy was very great, and the loss in the crops and fencing in Frederick county, is said to exceed \$50,000. It was also the heaviest flood known at Washington, Alexandria, and that region for 20 years, and has occasioned immense loss.

Mr. Clay and the Tariff.

A letter from the distinguished Statesman HENRY CLAY, to a mercantile house in New York, appeared in the Courier of last week. It is dated 5th June, and is an acknowledgment of the receipt of some articles of domestic manufacture which had been presented to him. He says—"It seems to me, that if there ever were a beneficial effect from any public measure fully demonstrated, it is, that the Tariff of 1842, beyond all controversy, relieved both the Government and the people of the U. States from a state of pecuniary embarrassment bordering on bankruptcy. Entertaining these views and opinions, I should deeply regret any abandonment of the policy of protection, or any material alteration of the Tariff of 1842, which has worked so well."

How different from the course of the President, and his organ "The Union"—and how palpable the falsehood that Mr. Polk was "a better Tariff man than Mr. Clay!"

We shall give the letter entire in our next.

Broadful Calamity.

The City of St. John's nearly Destroyed by Fire!

On the 12th ult. a fire broke out in the City of St. John's (Newfoundland) which was not mastered, until at least TWO-THIRDS of the City was consumed, and property destroyed to the amount of FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS! Two streets, each a mile long, and a number of detached buildings, have been totally destroyed, and TWELVE THOUSAND persons have been rendered homeless! There is but one mercantile house standing—all the rest were destroyed. The Legislature was to be immediately assembled to take measures for the relief of the sufferers. Five or six thousand persons had to pass the night of that dreadful day, in the open air, in front of the Government House. There were three lives lost by blowing up a house.

Letter of Mr. Polk.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of Thursday says

We are informed that the President will, in a few days, send a message to Congress, recommending the issue of Letter of Marque Commissions. This is done in consequence of a letter received by the Department from the U. S. Consul at Rio de Janeiro, in which it was stated that a gang of buccanniers was inflicting under the Mexican flag, on the seas in that vicinity, and had recently overhauled a British vessel.

A friend of Gen. Scott accepted him a few weeks ago, a title before the brilliant victories on the Rio Grande, thus: "Do you not apprehend, General, that by believing a brilliant victory, General Taylor will become President?" "Suppose he does, we shall have for President an honest man and a good Whig," was the unambiguous reply.

Y. B. PALMER, Esq., N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 100 Nassau Street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and recouping for the same.

MARRIED.

On the 23d ult. by the Rev. J. Albert, Mr. JACOB W. GROVE, of Lancaster county, to Miss HENRIETTA WEITZ, of Conowingo township, Adams county.

On the 25th ult. by the Rev. Daniel Riegle, Mr. MOSES VANVOORSE, of Petersburg, (V. S.) to Miss JANE FROTH, of Mechanicsville.

On the 4th of June, by the Rev. Mr. Anderson, Dr. CHARLES M. GONNERY, (formerly of York Springs, Adams county, Pa.) to Mrs. JANE BRADY—both of Putnam county, Ohio.

DIED.

On Friday night last, JULIA ANN SAMPLE, daughter of James and Margery Sample, of this borough, in the 15th year of her age.

A Camp-meeting.

Will commence on the 2d of August, one quarter of a mile south east of Littlestown, to be held by the United Brethren in Christ, Sister Churches are respectfully invited to tent with us.

LEVI BISHOP,
ISAAC STACE,
ISAAC BERLIN, } Comm.

NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac Jones, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of ISAAC JONES, late of Littlestown, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said Town, she hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same; and those who have claims, to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement.

MATILDA JONES, Adm'c.

July 6. 6t

STRAY COWS.

CAME to the residence of the subscriber, in McCullen township, on the 16th of June, TWO COWS, one red, with a star in her forehead—the other red and white spotted; one of them has had a calf since she came.

The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JACOB SMITH.

July 6. 3t

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post Office at Gettysburg, July 1st, 1846.

A	Miller George 2
Adkins Clifton E.	Magavern Frances Miss
Armstrong Henry	M'Kinney Robert
Allison Robert (Heirs)	Magnin Jane Miss
B	Magnin Sarah Miss
Boyd James	Miller John
Bishop Mr.	Myers J. Mr.
Brown William H.	Magnin Eliza Miss
Barber Rufus	Murphy G. S.
Bender Jacob	Merrick Nancy Miss
Bowen G. W.	M'Heany J. J. Rev.
Brookwell Samuel	McDermott Martha Mrs.
Bucher Sophia Miss	M Lier John
Boyer John	N
Budler Henry	Newcomer D. Mr.
Bowen Samuel	Newman Jesse D.
Bergner George	O
Blaugher John	Ondorf Peter
Boyd John	O'Brien Daniel
C	P
Constance Aaron 2	Paxton John B.
Culp William	Paxton & Co. Messrs. J.
Camell James	Q
Calvalader David	Quickel John
Craig H.	R
Clapsaddle	Russell James
Cole Jacob	Rodgers Phineas
D	Rath Ferdinand
Denworth William	Rupp Henry
Duck Gilliam	Rosenheim Henry
Dotterer Henry	Risinger John Dr.
Dotweiler Ephraim	S
Dessix Teresa	Smith Francis Miss
Diersom Philip	Sheets Joseph
Dearman Joann	Sanders Debora
E	Stoner Frederick
Eiker John	Stanour David
F	Studebaker John
Fisher William L.	Spangler Peter
Fisher Robert J.	Spangler William
Fisher Samuel	Stagle Elizabeth
Fisher Robert Dr.	Stodgrass Thomas
G	Stanss John 2
Gerber Beavis	Saltzger Michael
Graham Jefferson W.	Saltzger John
Gunn Catharine	Seyfert Henry
Graff John H.	Staats Mr.
Gay Dr.	Simpson William
Gawley Mrs. E.	Schraver John
Getterburg Dr.	Scott David, Capt.
H	T
Harner John or Isaac	Trostle Abraham
Heller Emily Miss 2	Thompson Maria C
Haney Michael	Timmone James
Hack Jacob	Trainer John 2
Hamer James	Thorp Henry
Hamer Maria F. Mrs.	Taggart William
Hoggy James B.	Tobias Sabina
Heminger John	Trimmer Daniel
Holt Catharine Miss	Thomas Francis
Harrison Wm. H.	Thomas Jane Mrs
Hatzel Henry	Toland George
Hosler Mary	V
Hosler Christian	Vanosdel Hzekiah
Hock George	Vanosdel William
I	W
John Peter	White John
Johns John	Woods Andrew
Johns Thomas	Wolcott Andrew
Johns Mary Ann Miss	Wetmore John
K	Wagoner Samuel
Kerrigan Andrew	Wright W. Mr.
Kohn John	Werts Peter 2
Kelly Samuel	Walter William F. 2
Kahn Benjamin	Wacker Margaret Miss
Kelly J. E. Miss	Werner Catharine Miss
Kramer Charles	White George
Kiss Abraham	Will William W.
L	Wolfe John
Long John F.	Worcker Mary
Long Edward	Wagner Maria Miss
Lay George 2	Y
Lemond David	Yant Israel
Lady John	Z
Laver John	Ziesler E. Mr.
Levanth Moses	Zimmerman John
Lawrence J. John	
Lynn Daniel D.	
Logan Samuel	
M	
M Gough Alexander 2	
Meads Charles	
Miller Mrs.	
Marshall Richard R.	
Marion G. W. Esq.	
Miller Isaac	
N	
N C BERLICHY P M	

July 6. 3t

T. J. HOUST, DENTIST.

No. 115 Lexington St., Baltimore, ESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg about the middle of July, prepared to wait upon those who may desire his professional services. As his stay will be limited he invites an early attention to this notice, especially on the part of those who called upon him during his late visit, for the purpose of submitting their teeth to his operations, but which he was compelled to decline from not having made arrangements for that object.

Communications for him may be left with his brother, H. Houst, or at the Female Academy, Gettysburg.

July 6.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

Silas Melvin vs. Mary Melvin, &c. BY virtue of an Order of the County Court of Jefferson, made in the above cause, on the 15th of June, 1846, the undersigned, Special Commissioners of the Court, will offer for sale, at public auction, before the Court-house door in the town of Charlottesville, Va. on Monday the 20th of July, ensuing, (being the first day of the Term of the County Court.)

A Tract of Land, In the County of Jefferson, Va. upon the B. and Ohio Railroad, containing about

175 ACRES,

Being the same land, which by a Decree of the Superior Court of Jefferson, was determined to have passed to the heirs of Benjamin Melvin, deceased. The title is indisputable, and the tract is unsurpassed in fertility and position by any land in the County. An accurate survey, if necessary, will be made before the sale.

Terms.—One-third of the purchase money in hand, and the residue in equal instalments of nine and eighteen months. A Deed of Trust upon the premises will be required to secure the deferred payments.

ROBERT Y. CONRAD,
EDMUND PENDLETON,
Special Commissioners.

June 20.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday, 21st July next, at the late residence of THOMAS WRIGHT, deceased, in Tyrone township, the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting in part of

HORSES

AND HORSE GEARS, Harnessed Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, 1 two-horse Wagon, Plough, Harrow, and other Farming Utensils, Grain and Hay, Corn in the Ground, Household and Kitchen FURNITURE, &c. &c.

Sale will commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. Attendance given by

HANSON T. WRIGHT, Adm'r.

June 22.

HUNTERS, TAKE NOTICE!

WE, the subscribers, residents of Straban township, do notify all persons not to hunt, catch or shoot, any game whatever on our premises. Any person or persons who shall hereafter be seen or known to transgress the above notice, will be dealt with according to law.

Joseph Thoman, John Wible,
Robert Major, Henry Wertz,
George G. Walter, Jacob Bender,
Peter Martin, Samuel Mackley,
Martin Sheder, Frederick Farney,
Samuel Beams, Peter Moretz,
Isaac Golden, M. Saltzger, sen.
Mich'l Saltzger, ver.

June 22. 3t

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL, Dental Surgeon,

AS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. M. Cosh's Hotel.

May 11.

NOTICE.

Estate of George Myers, deceased. LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of GEORGE MYERS, late of Straban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber residing in Reading township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

BENJAMIN MALLAUN, Adm'r.

June 8.

NOTICE.

Estate of James Lockhart, deceased. LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JAMES LOCKHART, late of Mountpleasant township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscribers, they hereby give notice to those indebted to said Estate to call and settle the same, and those who have claims, to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

As I have now received in-
formation by way of Havana and
Tampico, and by the Edinbrough, that Pa-
trick will be ready to take the command